

Locating Places on Earth

- If 2.5 cms is equal to 500 kms as ground 10cms will be $500 \text{ km} \times 4 = 2,000 \text{ kms}$.
- It is 5.30 pm in India when it is 12 pm or noon in London because the two cities are on different longitudes and follow different time zones
 - London is located at 0° longitude, (the Prime meridian).
 - In India 82°E longitude is standard meridian and time on this meridian is standard time in India (IST).
 - Time in India is ahead of London. Time difference is 4 minutes for every 1° of longitude towards east.
 - Hence in India – $82 \frac{1}{2}^\circ \div 4 \text{ minutes}$
 $= 330 \text{ minutes}$
 i.e. $330 \div 60 = 5 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes}$
- Symbols and colours are unique identification marks on a map. They work as a guide to important places and help in depicting an area (big or small) on a flat surface which is quite portable too. Moreover, these symbols help in saving a lot of space and colours too provide a unique mark to different items like water bodies, etc. The Survey of India, a government body, has fixed a set of symbols and colours for maps of India.
- Hints: Eight Directions
 East, Southeast South, Southwest, West, Northwest, North and Northeast
- Local time is based on the local meridian passing through that place. The places lying North and South on the same meridian will have a common local time. On the other hand the places lying East or West of that meridian will have different local times.

Standard time is local time of a meridian of longitude which is considered applicable for the whole country. This meridian is called Standard Meridian of the country. Example in Indian Standard Meridian is $82 \frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$ and time on it is Indian Standard Time (IST).

- There will be no difference in local time of the two cities Delhi and Bengaluru as both are almost on the same meridian of longitude as longitudes mark time and define time zones not latitudes.
- True or False

a. False	b. True
c. True	d. False
e. True	f. True

CROSSWORD

Across

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Scale | 4. Globe |
| 5. Equator | 6. Greenwich |
| 8. Map | 10. Latitude |

Down:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 2. Longitude | 3. Coordinates |
| 6. Grid | 7. IST |
| 9. PML | 11. IDL |

TIME FOR EXERCISE

- Fill in the blanks:
 - map
 - latitudes
 - Equator
 - Prime Meridian
 - cross / (plus sign), triangle
- Match the following

1. c,	2 d,	3. e,
4. B,	5. a	

C. State true/false.

1. False

Explanation: The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, while the Equator divides it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

2. False

Explanation: Longitudes are actually vertical lines that measure the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian

3. False

Explanation: Maps are a representation of Earth and various other elements on a flat surface. Maps offer portability and detailed information but may distort shapes.

4. False:

5. False

Explanation: A tree symbol on a map represents a forest.

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. b. Determining the direction

Explanation: Most maps simply have an arrow marked with the letter 'N', which points to the north direction. This helps in understanding the orientation of the map.

2. b. They accurately represent Earth but are not portable

Explanation: Since the globe and the Earth have the same spherical shape, a globe is a better representation of the Earth than a map.

3. c. Explains the symbols used on the map

4. b. 24

5. c. A square

E. Short Answer Type Questions

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
These are horizontal imaginary lines	These are vertical imaginary lines
These run in parallels around the earth forming imaginary circles.	These lines run from pole to pole

Latitudes divide the Earth into climate zones	Longitudes are useful in calculating time.
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2. Maps feature an arrow pointing towards the north (with letter N). This is also called as a compass rose which has arrow indicating all cardinal directions- North, South, East and West. Intermediate directions like North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West are also represented.

3. While maps are a representation of the Earth's surface on a flat paper, a globe gives a spherical representation of the Earth. They both provide different perspective of the Earth's surface wherein we get a more detailed information about specific regions through a map, while through a globe we get a more precise, three-dimensional representation of the planet which helps us to get a better understanding of the spatial relationships between continents and countries.

4. The Prime Meridian, which runs through Greenwich, London, is significant because it marks the zero degree line of longitude. This serves as the reference point for measuring east-west positions on Earth.

5. Maps use pictures to depict real-world objects for a clearer map. This is done through various symbols. For example, a dot could represent a well and a small square could be a school. Without symbols, you will have to draw each tree in a forest to represent one, which obviously would occupy tremendous space making it impossible to carry a map.

6. The local time recorded in Mumbai and Chennai is different because they are located on different longitudes. Based on their longitudes, the time difference between Mumbai and Chennai is approximately 30 minutes.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

Hints:

1. Through the meaning / explanation given of symbols in a map, one can visit the desired places in a city.

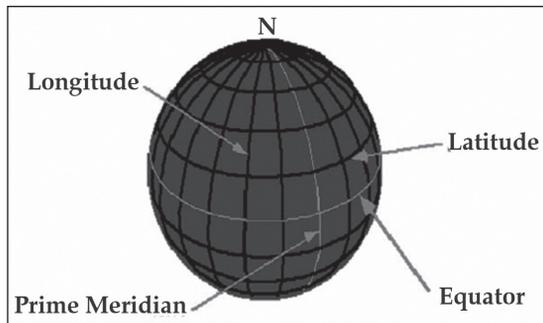
In case of any emergency, using legend one can locate important places.

2. Symbols: Green area, danger, square, pool, etc.

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

Hints:

1. Make unique symbols for classroom (like desks), for library (books), for playground, (an open field)
2. Refer to image given in the chapter
Sample Image



(Students must mention the degree)

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

- India is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of United Kingdom
- India is 10 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Washington, DC, USA

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. a. Trees- Forest / Green area
b. Blue colour- Water body
c. Path- Area for walking (Any two)
2. 11:00 PM

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. Understand various directions
b. Procure knowledge about symbols
2. Adapting helps in survival and finding solutions creates a win-win situation.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

1. Subject to student's understanding and creativity
2. Suitable title, correct use of vocabulary and grammar
3. Dhaka, Bangladesh is 11 hours ahead of New York, NY, USA

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- **Parks:** Recreational areas
- **School:** Education facilities
- **Hospital:** Medical facilities

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

Subject to student's creativity

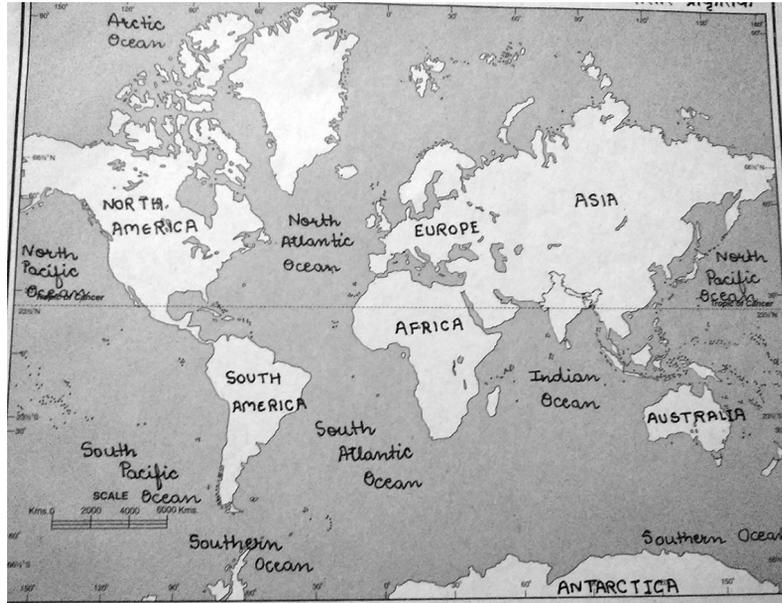
CHAPTER

2

Oceans and Continents

1. a. Continent: A large continuous expanse of land is called a continent.
b. Ocean: These are the largest water bodies, we see on the globe.
c. Island: A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water and is smaller than a continent
2. Subject to student's creativity.

3.



4. Crossword

Across

1. Oxygen

6. Eurasia

10. Antarctica

Down:

2. Greenland

5. Australia

9. Island

3. Continent

8. Plastic

4. Tsunami

7. Pacific

3. True

4. False

Explanation: In 1983, India established its first scientific base station there, called 'Dakshin Gangotri'

5. True

Explanation: Since 1981, the Indian Antarctica Programme has been exploring Antarctica. The settlement where the scientists live has a library and even a post office.

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. Clouds

2. a. Agriculture

3. c. Tsunamis

Explanation: A tsunami is another natural disaster that originates in the ocean.

4. d. All of the above

On 26 December 2004, India and another 13 countries around the Indian Ocean were struck by a powerful tsunami caused by an earthquake in Indonesia. Over two hundred thousand people lost their lives, with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala experiencing extensive damage and loss of life.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. four and seven

2. two

3. single

4. sunlight/ warm water / clean water/ healthy wildlife populations

5. five

B. Match the following

1. d, 2 a. 3. e, 4. c, 5. b

C. State true/false.

1. False

Explanation: Greenland is the largest island in the world.

2. True

5. a. Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System
Explanation: It is known that tsunamis are rare and incredibly destructive. The Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System includes contributions from many countries, including India. This system helps take preventive measures to protect lives and property.

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The five oceans on Earth are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Southern Oceans.
2. Pacific Ocean is the largest in size.
3. The oceans together hold most of the water available on the planet which is called as seawater. This is salty and unfit for consumption by most land animals, including humans.
Freshwater makes up a very small proportion of the planet's water resources and is mostly found in glaciers, rivers and lakes.
4. Freshwater is found in glaciers, rivers, lakes, in the atmosphere and also underground
5. Oceans are home to a diverse range of marine life, including coral reefs, starfish resting on sea anemones, vibrant tropical fish, sharks, sperm whales with their calves, dolphins, algae, emperor penguins, and sea turtles like those found near Bonaire. Shallow coral reefs, in particular, teem with colourful marine species, contributing to the rich biodiversity of ocean ecosystems.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

Hints:

1. Home to diverse ecosystem
Provide food, shelter to a vast array of marine life, including fish, invertebrates, and sea turtles.
Many fish species rely on coral reefs as spawning and nursery grounds during their early life stages

2. Work on causes of marine pollution
Setting up campaigns for conservation of water on daily basis

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

- Subject to student's creativity

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

- Importance of oceans for human and animal life

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Indian ocean
2. Indian ocean

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. Oceans a home to many marine animals
b. Important for balancing the ecosystem
2. Fresh water available in less quantity

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Discarding industrial waste into oceans, Oil spills, etc.
2. Issues regarding less availability of water.
3. Collective efforts yield better results

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

1. Subject to student's understanding and creativity
2. Reducing pollution, not harming the marine life
3. 29% of the surface would remain as land, and the remaining 71% would be ocean

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

- Subject to student's creativity

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- Not discarding industrial waste
- Keeping a check on fishing activities .

Landforms and Life

1. Hints: Plains/ Mountains/ Desert/any other relevant point

2. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India which covers much of Jharkhand state, adjacent parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar.

Prayagraj is one of most ancient & sacred town of India based on the river Ganges plains. It is known for confluence of three rivers.

Almora lies in the beautiful Kumaon mountain range.

3. Rishikesh, Mathura, Haridwar, Dwarka, Varanasi, Tirupati, Amritsar, Nashik, Kanyakumari, Kolhapur, Rameshwaram, Shirdi, Puri.

Landform of Haridwar: Mountains, hills, rivers. Tall trees. Weather is quite cold. Holy river is flowing their i.e. River Ganga.

Rishikesh: It is also covered by mountains, hills. All around the area green is there. The major Landforms are mountains. They are very tall and weather is quite cold in winter and moderate in summer.

4. i. False ii. False iii. True
iv. False v. False vi. True
vii. True viii. True ix. False

5.

(a) Mount Everest	climbing
(b) rafting	river
(c) camels	desert
(d) plateau	roof of the world
(e) Gangetic plains	Ganga
(f) waterway	rice fields
(g) Mount Kilimanjaro	Africa
(h) Yamuna	Tributary

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

- flash flood
- terrace
- mountaineering/ paragliding
- rugged
- Avalanche

B. Match the following

1. c, 2. d, 3. e, 4. b, 5. a

C. State true/false.

1. True

Explanation: Tibetan Plateau is called the "Roof of the World". It is 4,500 meters high and stretches for almost 2,500 km.

2. False

Explanation: Many plateaus have rocky soil, making them less fertile than plains and less suitable for farming.

3. True

4. False:

Explanation: The East African Plateau is known for gold and diamond mining, while the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India is rich in iron, coal, and manganese.

5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. b. OR c.

2. d. Groundwater depletion

Explanation: Though there has been a phenomenal rise in the agricultural production due to irrigation in the Ganga Plains, it has also led to a depletion of groundwater, posing a future challenge for the region's agriculture.

3. a. Cotton

Explanation: Lava plateaus just like the Deccan Plateau are formed due to volcanic activity. These tend to have fertile black soil which supports the growth of crops like cotton.

4. b. Gobi
5. c. Sacred for festivals

Explanation: In India, many communities view the source and confluence of rivers as sacred, conducting festivals and rituals at these locations

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Conifers, trees such as pines, firs, spruces, and deodars are commonly found in the montane forests.
2. At higher altitudes, the forests give way to grasses, mosses, and lichens.
3. A plateau is a flat or gently sloping landform that rises sharply from the surrounding area, often with steep sides.

Plateaus can be either young or old.

The height of plateaus ranges from a few hundred meters to several thousand meters.

4. The primary occupations in the plains are river fishing and agriculture.
5. In the mountain region, tourists often engage in activities like skiing, hiking, mountaineering, and paragliding.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

Hints:

1. Strong roads
Increasing the forest cover
Emergency drills
2. Setting up a limit on mining activities
Finding alternate methods

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

Subject to student's creativity

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

In the Sanskrit epic poem "Kumarasambhava" by Kalidasa, the Himalayas play a crucial role as the primary setting where the story

unfolds, with the mountain range being depicted as a majestic and divine backdrop for the love story between Shiva and Parvati, where Parvati is specifically described as the daughter of the Himalayas

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Terrace farming or step farming: It is practiced in mountains.

Following are the steps in terrace farming

- a. Contouring: Follow the natural outlines of the hillside.
- b. Building terraces: Steps or terraces are built one above the other.
- c. Adding walls: Walls or embankments are added to prevent soil erosion and water runoff.
- d. Planting crops: Various crops are planted on each step.

Benefits of terrace farming

- Soil conservation: Terrace farming reduces water runoff and prevents soil erosion.
 - Moisture retention: The walls help in retaining the moisture in the soil that is necessary for proper growth of the crops.
 - Nutrient management: Different crops absorb and replenish different nutrients in the soil.
2. Conifer trees such as pines, firs, spruces, and deodars are common in mountain regions.

With the increase in altitude, the climate gets colder that leads to slower growth of trees. High altitude trees are often adapted to survive in colder conditions with slower growth rates compared to those at lower altitudes.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. Avoiding activities that tarnish the natural environment of these areas.
Maintaining their natural beauty
Form awareness groups, launch campaigns

Skills learnt: Leadership, Initiative and Social Skills

2. Mountains: terrace farming/mountaineering to commute

Deserts - growing draught resistant crops/using camels for transportation etc

Plains - commercial agriculture/trade, transportation etc

Plateaus - mining, resource extraction

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. a. Crop rotation, Mulching, Drought resisting strategies, soil management.
b. Rainwater harvesting, using ground water
2. Awareness campaigns for the local population
Setting up strict guidelines for the tourists and hoteliers

Setting up limits on areas to be brought under construction

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

1. Science: Explain about Orogeny: The geological process that leads to the formation of a mountain is called orogeny. It's driven by compression, gravity, heat, and climate.
2. English: Follow the format of informal letter
3. Maths: 1/8th

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

- Subject to student's creativity

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- Making tourists aware of natural habitat
- Promoting conservation activities
- Community Engagement activities

CHAPTER

4

Sources of History

1. Hints: Some old photographs, oral sources
2. Yes, as they too dig the past to find out some important information
3.
 - a. When placed chronologically on a timeline, the dates would be: 1900 BCE, 323 BCE, 100 BCE, 100 CE, 323 CE, 1090 CE, 2024 CE
 - b. 4th century CE, approximately 883 years after the Buddha's birth
 - c. 19th century. She was born 119 years before India gained independence from the British in 1947.
 - d. 9,977 BCE
4. Report must include: What all you saw at the museum, some details about the items at the museum (like time period they belonged to, importance of the items in the era), where and how were the items found.
5. Possible questions:
 1. How old is the region?
 2. What sources give information about the region?
 3. Why is it important to know about the history of a particular region?
 4. How is culture associated with past?

TIME FOR EXERCISE

- A. Fill in the blanks:
 1. 300,000 (three lakh)
 2. hunters and gatherers
 3. caves or shelters
 4. fire
 5. Africa
- B. Match the following
1. c, 2. e, 3. d, 4. a, 5 b

C. State true/false.

1. False
2. False

Explanation: Early humans were mainly hunters and gatherers

3. True

Explanation: Early humans discovered the use of fire and began making tools like improved stone axes, blades, arrowheads, and other tools to make their lives easier.

4. False:

Explanation: Early humans communicated in languages that have long since disappeared.

5. True

D. **Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. d. Studies coins
2. b. Traits passed through generations
3. c. Jigsaw puzzle pieces
4. b. Epigraphists
5. a. Newspapers and TV

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A timeline is a tool that helps us mark important events and dates. It shows the sequence of events over time.
2. 21st century CE goes from 2001 to 2100.
3. We count backwards in case of millenniums BCE just like centuries.
4. A pañchānga or an Indian calendar is a book of tables that lists the days of each month, along with important astronomical data like the times for sunrise, sunset, and predictions for solar and lunar eclipses. It also predicts weather patterns and gives dates and timings for various festivals.
5. Fire

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

Hints:

1. "Classical Greece," "Hellenistic Period," "Rise of Rome," and "Early Roman Empire";
2. Dividing it into centuries

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

- Subject to student's creativity

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

- Subject to student's creativity
- Showing aspects of occupation, lifestyles, technologies, etc.

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Knowledge about art. Common occupation of early humans- hunting
2. Name of various rulers and the time period they ruled in.
 - Trade activities
 - Use of metal

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. How water was used effectively
 - Understand cropping pattern
2. Unity
 - Utilising nature and its element for day-day activities
 - Not harming the environment

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. For what all reasons were the tools used? What metals were used for making tools?
2. Stone choppers
 - Stone axe
 - Stone grinders

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

Hints:

1. Science: Subject to student's creativity
2. English: Provide a proper heading, should appeal to the reader's senses. Correct usage of language, Information should be factually creative.
3. Maths: Hint: Refer to the concept and illustration of timeline given in the chapter

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

Subject to student's creativity

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- Food is a human necessity.
- Once the hunger is satisfied, production per person shall increase.
- Health issues like malnutrition, weak immune system, etc. shall cease to exist.

CHAPTER

5

India, That is Bharat

1. The quotation indicates that the principles that form the foundations of India's spiritual and cultural unity were laid down. In ancient India itself and were followed down the centuries as a way of life for all.
2. True or False
 - a. False
 - b. True
 - c. True
 - d. True
 - e. False
 - f. False
 - g. False
3. Answers will vary
4. People travelled for reasons pertaining to:
 - Trade activities
 - Religious activities
 - In search of knowledge
 - Driven by the spirit of adventure
 - Desire to explore new places

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. English
2. 7th century
3. 17
4. Tianzhu
5. Persian

B. Match the following

1. e 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. c

C. State true/false.

1. True

Explanation: India's earliest known name comes from the big Veda, the country's most ancient text, dating back several thousand years

2. True
3. True

4. False:

Explanation: The region refers to modern-day Assam

5. False

Explanation: Vanga refers to modern-day parts of Bengal

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. A king's fame from Cape Kumari to the great mountain
2. c. Indus
3. b. Indoi
4. b. Fundamental principles and laws
5. a. India, that is Bharat

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The northwest region of the Subcontinent
2. Mahabharata
3. This term means 'the island of the jamun tree' (also known as the jambul or Malabar plum tree, a tree native to India). Over time, 'Jambudvīpa' came to symbolize the entire Indian Subcontinent.
4. Ashoka
5. Hind-By Persian travellers
'Indoi' or 'Indike- Greeks
Yintu' or 'Yindu- Chinese
Tianzhu- Chinese

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

Hints:

1. Understand the various landforms, Understand the flora and fauna

- Names derived from rivers, areas it covered.

Hints:

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

Subject to student's creativity

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

Subject to student's creativity

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

- The vast region of India
- Sindhu Hindhu Indu Yindu.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

- Knowing about our cultural roots
Understanding the concept of unity in diversity
- Understand the evolution of India, the Bharat

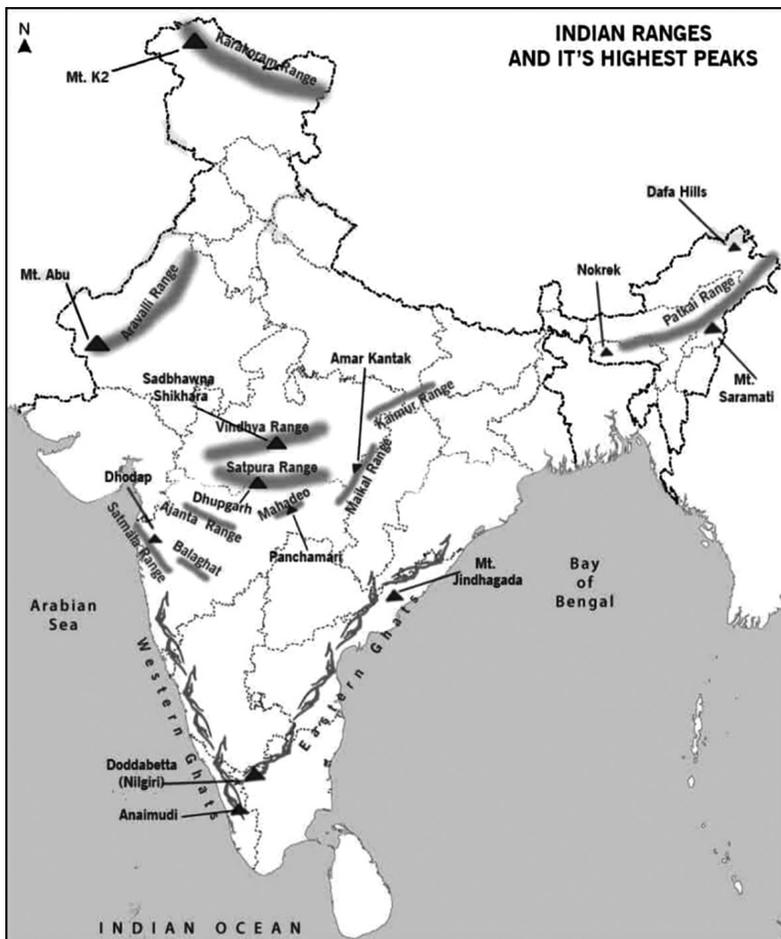
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

- Description will be given about- region covered, occupation pattern, economic activities
- Excerpts from ancient texts
Accounts of various travellers
Excerpts from ancient religious texts

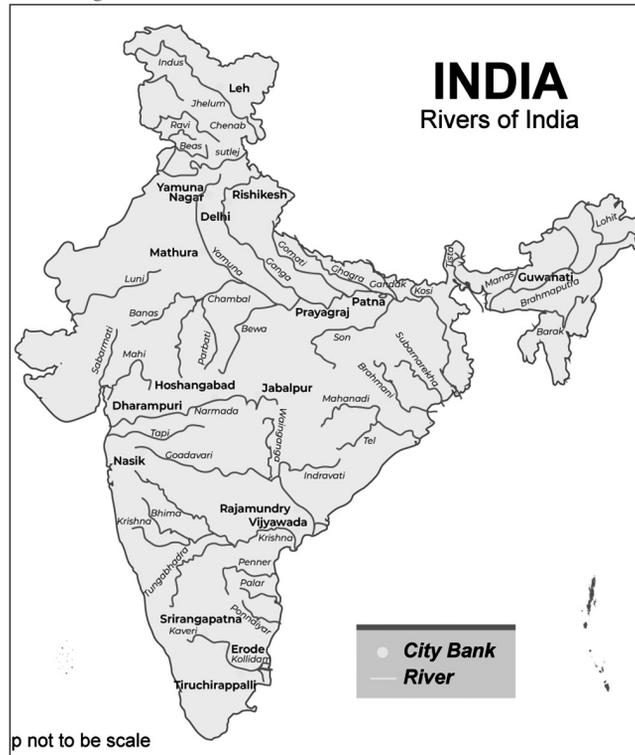
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

Hints:

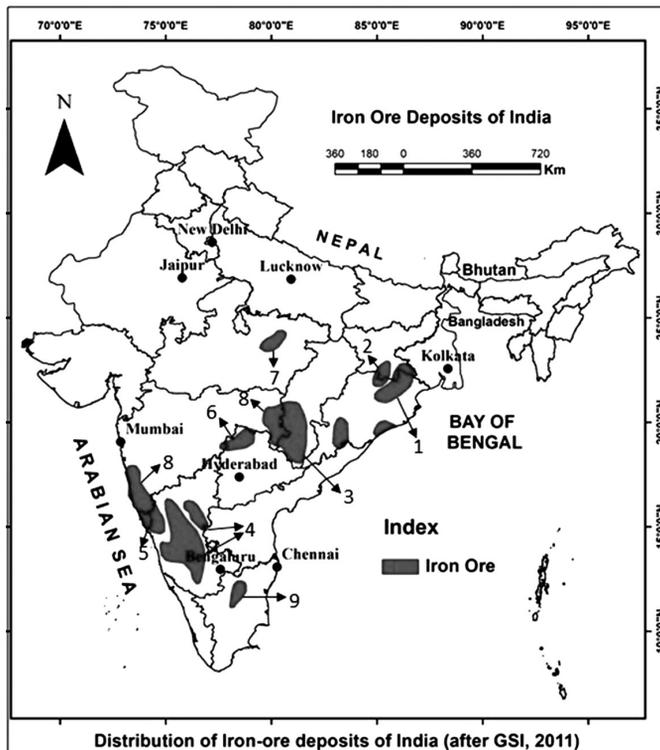
- Science:



Important Mountain ranges



b. Important rivers in India



1. Sundergarh, Kendujhar, Mayurbanj and Cuttack districts of Odisha, 2. East and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand, 3. Bastar and Durg districts of Chhattisgarh, 4. Bellary, Hospet and Chikmagalur districts of Karnataka, 5. North and South Goa, 6. Adilabad district of Telangana, 7. Jabalpur and Sarguja districts of Madhya Pradesh, 8. Chandrapur and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra and 9. Salem and Trichinapally of Tamil Nadu.

c. Iron in central India

2. English: Provide a proper heading
Explain about the origin of the name
Highlight the various cultures and traditions

Maths:

Time=Distance/ Speed

1000 km/ 10 km

Ans: 100 days

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

- Subject to student's creativity

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- Highlighting the importance of environment/ ecological balance
- Advocating for indigenous knowledge (knowledge about the natives)
- The importance of individual efforts

CHAPTER

6

The Beginning of Indian Civilisation

1. The civilisation discussed in this chapter has several names as it was discovered in the region along the Indus River and its tributaries, and the city of Harappa. It has varied names the Harappan civilisation or the Indus-Valley civilisation.

2. The Harappan civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, lasted from around 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE.

This civilisation was unique in its own manner due to the following reasons:

a. Town Planning: The Harappans were skilled town planners as the houses designed were perfect with regard to their structure. The drains cut each other at 90 degrees and proper sanitation system prevailed.

b. Knowledge about Metallurgy: The Harappans knew how to use metals, especially for making bronze tools and ornaments.

c. Trade practices: Evidences have been found to show that Harappans were involved in trade practices with various regions. This shows they possessed knowledge about economic exchanges.

3. One could travel from Harappa to Kalibangan through varied means of transport. This would, however, be limited to only land and water transport.

Utilising the Indus River for the initial part of the journey would be the most efficient as this water route is not only convenient but also safe to start with. Further, one could use a horse or a bullock cart or travel on foot for the land area

The total distance of approximately 200 kms and hence this might take few days, depending on the conditions and speed of travel.

4. The Harappans would be surprised at the following:

First and foremost the use of electric appliances will come as a complete surprise as these ceased to exist during the Harappan civilisation.

The availability of utensils made from various materials (metals/ bone china, glass etc.)

Use of gas stoves or induction stoves

The overall design of the kitchen- the number of cabinets, chimney, etc.

5. Bangles, beads, Namaste pose, objects like mirrors.
6. Looking at the system of reservoirs at Dholavira one can perceive the following about the civilisation:
 - a. Advanced Engineering skills: The manner in which the reservoirs were built, clearly shows how proficient the people of the civilisation were with regard to their engineering skills.
 - b. The reservoirs also display the importance that the people of the civilisation attached to sanitation.
 - c. The building of reservoirs was a collective task. This shows the kind of united society that prevailed in this civilisation.
7. The implications of regularly maintained wells in Mohenjo-daro are as following:
 - a. Planned structures: The extensive network of 700 wells indicates advanced urban planning and an emphasis on decentralised water supply.
 - b. Making water as resources available to all: It was ensured that everyone had access to water. This highlights the Harappans' understanding of the necessity of a consistent water source for urban life.
 - c. Efficient administration: As the wells were maintained regularly it shows that an efficient administration prevailed. This set up was capable enough of managing public utilities.
8. The above statement is true in its complete sense. This is understood by the town planning and the sanitation facilities that prevailed in this civilisation. The well-

planned layout of Harappan cities, with wide streets and a standardised drainage system, indicates a high level of civic sense and concern for urban living conditions. Moreover the efficient drainage system reflects how sanitation was an important consideration for the administration.

Comparison with Modern Indian Cities:

- a. Most of the modern Indian cities face challenges pertaining to basic public facilities especially water supply. Moreover, the water supplied is often not fit for drinking.
- b. Not every resident of these modern Indian cities conduct their civic responsibilities. It is primarily for this reason that problems like pollution, improper disposal of garbage, etc. have increased in these cities
- c. The Harappans set a historical benchmark for urban planning and civic responsibility that modern cities can aspire to.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. children
2. mirror
3. bronze
4. symbolic
5. crow

B. Match the following

1. b, 2. c, 3.a, 4. e, 5 d

C. State true/false.

1. True
2. False

Explanation: In the past, it was believed that warfare or invasions might have caused the collapse, but there is no evidence of either

3. True

Explanation: Around 2200 BCE, a climate change caused less rainfall, making the region drier. This would have made farming difficult, reducing the food supply for the cities.

4. True
5. True

Explanation: Vanga refers to modern-day parts of Bengal

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. a. Carnelian and Conch Shells

Explanation: One of their most famous exports were beads made from carnelian, a reddish semi-precious stone found in Gujarat. Skilled Harappan craftsmen drilled these beads carefully and decorated them with fine designs. They also created beautiful shell bangles from conch shells

2. b. Copper

3. a. By adding tin to copper

4. b. Lothal

5. c. To identify goods during trade

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The primary purpose of the Harappan drainage system was to carry away wastewater.

2. In Mohenjo-daro, people accessed water from hundreds of wells made of brick.

3. People began to adopt a more rural lifestyle with the earlier forms of governance or administration no longer in place.

4. Some were built with stones, while others were carved into solid rock.

5. Since no currency prevailed, workers were paid in kind, like with food, goods, or services. There is a probability that they were given land or other resources in exchange for their work.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

- a. Hire skilled labours preferably
b. Giving a brief to the labours about how the reservoirs should be constructed.
c. Ensuring daily inspections to show that the reservoirs were constructed as per the guidelines.
d. Inspecting the material used for the construction
e. Setting deadlines for the task
f. Ensuring that labours involved in the task are happy with the compensation as happy employees carry out the given task with a lot of enthusiasm.

2. a. Ensuring regular cleaning of the water reservoirs

b. Keeping a check on all parts of the reservoirs with regard to their maintenance

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

Subject to student's creativity

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

Import export of different crops

Understanding agriculture would allow people to settle at one place and start developing things like trade, government, and city planning.

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. To mark goods

2. These reservoirs were linked together by underground drains, allowing water to be collected and shared across the area.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. utilizing rainwater harvesting techniques like large reservoirs

b. Placing the wells in a strategic manner

c. Develop an integrated drainage system

d. Minimising water being wasted

2. a. To create a sense of collective belonging

b. To help future generations understand the importance of native culture

c. To inculcate a sense of nationalism

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. Study the various structures

b. Study artefacts like toys, pottery,

c. Study seals

d. Study coins, grains

2. a. Understanding the phenomenal environmental changes at native and global level.

b. Working collectively towards environmental issues that concerns all the nations-eg: Global warming

c. Attaching importance to a governance system that focuses on benefitting the society as a whole.

d. Promoting social welfare

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

Hints:

1. Science:
 - a. Ensuring effective distribution of water
 - b. Minimising wastage of water
 - c. Water harvesting techniques to conserve water
2. English
 - a. Town planning
 - b. Farming practices
 - c. United settlements
 - d. Effective usage of natural resources like water
 - e. Food storage techniques
3. Maths- Almost twice

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Project report must include: Trade exchange of Harappans with neighbouring areas, good exported, Economic exchanges, Importance of seals, means of transport used, weights and measures used
2. Project report must include: Detailed explanation of the manner in which the structure was built, materials used in the construction of reservoirs, how these reservoirs helped in effective water management.

Great Bath- Detailed explanation of the manner in which the structure was built, materials used in the construction, assumed reasons for the construction of the structure

SDG GOALS

Hints:

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 is to ensure that everyone has access to clean water and sanitation. This goal is essential for human health, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity.

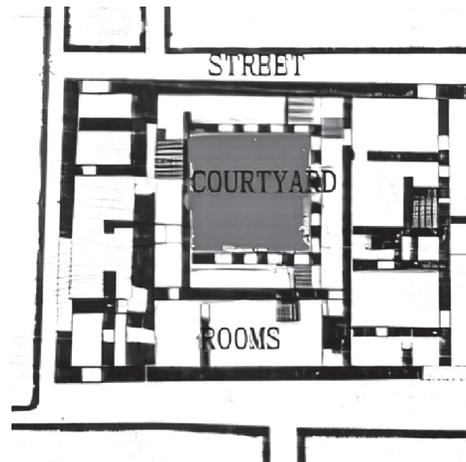
Ensuring clean water for all

Use of rainwater harvesting

The drains had holes for cleaning and inspection.

Water from bathrooms on roofs and upper stories was carried through terracotta pipes or open chutes into the street drains.

Lab Activity:



CHAPTER

7

India's Cultural Roots

NCERT SOLUTIONS

1. Possible Answers:
 - a. Is every human being reborn as a human only or in some other form?
 - b. How are one's karmas evaluated?
 - c. Do hell and heaven really exist?
 - d. Why is death unknown?

2. Following were the central ideas of Buddhism:
 - a. Ignorance and attachment are the source of human suffering.
 - b. The ideology of ahimsa or non-violence.
 - c. Sincere inner discipline
3. The quotation implies that one cannot become pure only by bathing in rivers. What's important is one's heart, one's intentions towards others. One's purity of thoughts and actions are also important to lead a life of right karmas.
4. Following were the central ideas of Jainism:
 - a. Jain teachings include ahimsa, anekāntavāda and aparigraha.
 - b. Anekāntavāda means that truth has many aspects and cannot be fully described by any single statement.
 - c. Aparigraha means 'non-possession' and advises detachment from material possessions, limiting oneself to what is truly necessary in life.
 - d. Jainism also insists on the interconnectedness and interdependence of all creatures
5. As per André Beteille's , each tribe used to follow their own religion influenced by Hinduism. Similarly as per his views, Hinduism as a religion was also influenced by the tribal religious customs and traditions.
6. Diwali- Diwali celebrates the return of Lord Rama, Goddess Sita, Lord Laxmana after 14 years of exile.

Ganesh Chaturthi- This festival celebrates the birth of Lord Ganesha.

Shivaratri- Maha Shivratri is a Hindu festival that celebrates the marriage of Shiva and Parvati.

Janmashtami- Janmashtami celebrates the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna.

Durga Pooja- Goddess Durga is the deity of strength and motherhood. Durga Pooja festival celebrates the victory of goddess Durga over the demon king Mahishasura.
7. Gonds, Bhils, Santhal, Munda and the Great Andamanese Tribes.

The Great Andamanese Tribes are an indigenous people of the Great Andaman Archipelago in the Andaman Islands.

c. Bhil art is known for its simplicity and use of vibrant colours. The art form is practised on the walls, floors, clothes.

True/ False:

1. True	2. True	3. False
4. False	5. False	6. True
7. False		

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. achieving liberation from the ordinary life
2. simple farmer
3. Nilgiri, in Tamil Nadu
4. thoughts
5. life

B. Match the following

1. b, 2. e, 3. d, 4. c, 5 a

C. State true/false.

1. True.

Explanation: Jainism is another significant school of thought that emerged around the same time as Buddhism

2. True

3. False

Explanation: Aparigraha means "non-possession," which encourages detachment from material things and focusing only on what is truly necessary in life.

4. True

5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. Oral Traditions

Explanation: In India there exists a rich heritage of 'oral traditions,' where teachings and practices are passed down through everyday practice in daily life.

2. b. Shared descent, culture, and language under a chief
3. c. Jagannath
4. c. Viewing elements of nature—such as mountains and as sacred
5. b. Santhal

Explanation: In eastern India, the Munda and Santhal tribes worship Singbonga, a supreme deity believed to have created the world.

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The term “Veda” is derived from the Sanskrit word vid, meaning ‘knowledge’.
2. There are four Vedas: the big Veda, the Yajur Veda, the Sāma Veda, and the Atharva Veda. big Veda, the oldest of the four.
3. The Vedas are composed of thousands of hymns — prayers written as poems and songs — which were originally passed down orally.
4. The Vedic texts mention a variety of professions, such as agriculturists, weavers, potters, builders, carpenters, healers, dancers, barbers, and priests.
5. The famous hymn, Ekam Sat Viprā Bahudhā Vadanti (The existent or the supreme reality is one but sages call it by many names) conveys the same idea of unity in diversity.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. Ahimsa means not harming any living being. This theory will help human beings understand the importance of trees and animals and not harming these for personal gains.
Aparigraha means ‘non-possession’ and advises detachment from material possessions, limiting oneself to what is truly necessary in life. This shall help us in overcoming negative human emotions pertaining to anger and greed.
2. a. It deepens understanding about a particular topic.
b. It helps in gauging knowledge about associated topics and themes.

- c. It helps in bringing about reforms if needed
- d. It promotes growth of society at large.

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

Subject to student’s creativity

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

Follow the format of an informal letter

Everything — human life, nature, and the universe — is one divine essence called brahman.

Brahman is seen as both present within everything in the universe (immanent) and beyond it (transcendent)

The Vedas often describe Brahman as "nirguna" (without attributes), meaning it cannot be fully understood by human perception and surpasses all qualities.

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. The Banyan tree is regarded with immense reverence in Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism.
Though it has several branches all of which are more or less in different directions, yet they are attached through a common bark or roots. This signifies though the culture is diverse yet it is unified.
2. To give up superficial / materialistic life.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. The Upanishads encourage introspection and questioning the nature of reality
b. These encourage exploring about "Self" (Atman), and urge individuals to actively search for knowledge within one’s own self through powerful tools like meditation and observation.
2. a. First and foremost, one must have a strong desire to achieve their goal.
b. One must be have a clear vision about what knowledge is he / she trying to possess.

- c. For gaining knowledge on a particular topic, we must approach the right source.
- d. Always be grateful for the knowledge gained.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. The Vedic teachings can be used in the following ways to explain the concept of unity in diversity:
 - a. Elaborating the concept of ekam sat viprā bahudhā vadanti which states that though there are different names to the supreme reality, yet, ultimately, it is one power.
 - b. The concept of Brahman too can be used to help different groups understand the power of unity in diversity. Explaining how the idea of "Brahman" as the universal consciousness that permeates all beings, signifies interconnectedness and shared essence across all diversities.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

Hints:

1. Science: In our ecosystem all organisms are dependent upon each other for survival. This also includes interactions with other living things and nonliving factors like air, water, and temperature. A food chain is a good example to this. If and when this food chain is disturbed, the entire ecosystem is imbalanced.
 - a. Ensuring effective distribution of water
 - b. Minimising wastage of water
 - c. Water harvesting techniques to conserve water

2. English:
Tat Tvam Asi means that there exists unity of the Atman (self) with the universal consciousness (Brahman). It emphasizes the profound connection of identity and non-duality. With context to Indian culture which is highly diverse, it means that every living being is part of a single, universal consciousness, fostering a sense of deep connection and oneness with all creation.
3. Maths- 4500

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Examples:
 - a. The Hare on the Moon
 - b. The Wise Lion
 - c. Vessantara Jataka
2. Outline of the plan:
 - a. Defining area to be covered
 - b. Number of volunteers needed
 - c. Action plan- timings, time that will be taken, addressing the volunteers
 - d. How to involve the local population?
 - e. Analysis of the Initiative

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- a. Being selfless and thoughtful for the entire community rather than focussing on personal gains.
- b. Setting a good example for others
- c. Recognising those who work towards the welfare of the society

Unity in Diversity

1. **Quotation 1:** Rabindranath Tagore expresses his strong desire to find unity within diversity.

He wants to feel the divine essence in the varied forms of life, seeking harmony even in diversity without losing sight of oneness.

Quotation 2: Unity in diversity has been an essential feature of India since ages. This feature of unity in diversity is deep rooted in the Indian culture.

2. The national anthem of our country, “Jana Gana Mana,” is a perfect example of ‘unity in diversity’. The anthem describes the varied regions of India from all directions. Various landforms and sacred water bodies from different regions are also talked about in our national anthem. Through this it highlights the geographical vastness and varied landscapes. This celebration of diversity fosters a sense of shared identity amongst all Indians, regardless of their background.

Words like “sindhu-sagar” (sea of Sindhu) and “Himachal-dravida” (Himalayas and Dravidian lands) create a sense of geographical and cultural integration.

The anthem addresses India as “bharat bhumi” (land of Bharat), a unifying term for the nation. Phrases like “jaya he” (victory to thee) and “jan-gana-mangal” (welfare of the whole people) evoke a sense of collective belonging and a shared aspiration for the nation’s progress.

3. Some famous stories from the Pañchatantra:
The monkey and the crocodile: Importance of being careful from the witty.
The talkative tortoise: Importance of being a good listener.
Three fish: Three fish, each with a different

personality, live in a lake.

The loyal mongoose: A touching story that teaches the importance of thinking before acting.

4. Answers will vary
5. Hints:
- Stories of Akbar and Birbal
 - Tenali Raman
 - The story of Buddha
6. This quote comes from Pandit Nehru’s travels across India before independence. It highlights a crucial facet of Indian society—the deep impact of its cultural heritage.

Nehru emphasizes that India’s cultural background significantly influenced the lives of people across the nation. This influence transcended social classes and locations.

He mentions the role of famous epics - Ramayana and Mahabharata in imparting moral values and their popularity even in “illiterate villages.” He further suggests that these epics provided “richness and content” to people’s lives, shaping their values and sense of identity.

He also mentions the practice of memorizing verses and referencing them in everyday conversations highlighting the importance of oral traditions in preserving and transmitting cultural knowledge.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

- A. Fill in the blanks:
- translated
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Northeast India
 - orally
 - Asia
- B. Match the following
- b,
 - d,
 - e,
 - a,
 - c

C. State true/false.

1. False

Explanation: Jainism is another significant school of thought that emerged around the same time as Buddhism

2. True

Explanation: 'Chintz' became so popular in 17th-century Europe that the sale of some European dresses dropped sharply. Eventually, to protect their own products, England and France decided to ban the import of chintz from India

3. False

4. False

5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. Color, gaiety, enthusiasm, prayers, and rituals

2. a. Makara Sankrānti

Explanation: India celebrates a vast array of festivals, and many of them are observed across the country around the same time, though they may be known by different names. One such example is Makara Sankrānti, which marks the beginning of the harvest season in various parts of India, typically around January 14.

3. b. Mahābhārata

Explanation: Many communities have their own versions of the Rāmāyana and the Mahābhārata. They have also preserved legends connecting their own history with these epics.

4. b. Diverse traditions united by a common foundation

5. b. Santhal

Explanation: In eastern India, the Munda and Santhal tribes worship Singbonga, a supreme deity believed to have created the world.

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Makara Sankrānti, which marks the

beginning of the harvest season in various parts of India, typically around January 14 is celebrated in different ways across the country.

Despite the difference in their manner of celebration, festivals bring us together by providing shared experiences where people gather to celebrate and connect with family, friends, and community through common beliefs, traditions, food, music, and rituals.

2. Both the epics elaborate values like truth, valour, strength and righteousness

3. Banarasi, Kanjivaram, Paithani, Patan Patola, Muga, Mysore- (any one)

4. Sari, a traditional cloth in India is worn in many regions of the country. Despite its different style of draping and cloth used, it is an important costume.

5. The folk version have helped in preserving the legends associated with the epics. In addition to this the core values imparted in these two epics have also been elaborated in the folk version.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. It is quite common to see people from diverse cultural backgrounds residing in the same area. When people from different cultural backgrounds are celebrating their respective festivals, people not belonging to the same cultural background or those who are unaware about the essence of the particular festival being celebrated can be invited during the celebrations.

Moreover, people can also share knowledge about each other's respective festivals and the essence of celebrating the same.

2. Hints:

a. Showcasing different styles of draping a sari done in different regions.

b. Conducting a live demo of sari draping styles of different regions.

c. Conducting a fun-based activity wherein audience shall drape style in a particular manner.

d. It promotes growth of society at large.

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

Possible answers:



HOTS ACTIVITY

Street play ideas:

A class where students exchange their lunch boxes and relish each other's traditional food items.

A housing society celebrating different festivals.

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Nauvari

Sari being worn in different regions

2. Same festival- (Makara Sakranti) : celebrated with different names across the country.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. One develops compassion for each other
b. People overcome intolerance and become more acceptable

2. a. By allowing people from diverse backgrounds come together as one.
- b. Share knowledge about each other's culture.
- c. Inculcating a sense of collective belonging

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. a. Children shall understand the role of clothing in the development of their culture.
- b. Making them feel proud to wear and share their unique cultural identity.
- c. Clothing can also create a sense of belonging within their community and family
2. Different dressing styles of the same cloth can exhibit unity in diversity. This shall happen as different cultural backgrounds and values can be exhibited. Moreover diverse individuals being allowed to express themselves through different dressing styles can foster unity at large.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

1. Science: Rice provides more than 15 essential vitamins and minerals including, folic acid, B vitamins, potassium, magnesium, selenium, fiber, iron, and zinc.
2. English: The metaphor in the context of India's unity in diversity means celebrating the richness of diversity that is observed in the same country.
3. Maths- 476,666,666 approx.

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Examples: Makara Sakranti, Durga Pooja, Janmashtami, etc.
2. Hints: How the values imparted through the two epics shape the cultural values.

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- a. Help in protecting culture and heritage
- b. Promote a sense of pride
- c. Inculcate a sense of collective belonging

CHAPTER

9

Family and Community

1. a. Being respectful towards each other
- b. Assist each other on a daily basis and in times of emergency
- c. Have individual and shared responsibilities.
All these are important for ensuring the existence of a peaceful family and community at large.
2. Some rules like gender discrimination, caste discrimination are often unfair as these hamper the unity in society and also the self-esteem of the individuals subjected to these.
3. a. During natural disasters: People have contributed in varied ways to help the victims of natural disasters.

- b. Bringing about reforms in the society: People raise their voices against injustice helping victims to achieve their self-esteem in the society.
- c. Environment protection campaigns- People have come up with various initiatives to save the environment from pollution.
(Students can add extra points to this answer based on their observation)

TIME FOR EXERCISE

- A. Fill in the blanks:
1. communities
 2. Urban areas
 3. authorities
 4. religion
 5. organisations

B. Match the following

1. d, 2. e, 3.a, 4. b, 5 c

C. State true/false.

1. False 2. False
3. True

Explanation: In the halma tradition, the objective is to serve Mother Earth.

4. False 5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. Ahimsa (non-violence)
2. b. Mannara's uncle
3. b. They bought clothes for everyone in the family, including her uncle and aunt.
4. b. He helps more at home after his wife became busy with her work.
5. b. To help with homework and engage in social work

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In a joint family a number of family members reside under the same roof and it is therefore large in size.
In a nuclear family, generally the parents and their children reside under the same roof and is small in size.
2. Ahimsa, love and care, respect for elders
3. Chittappa .He lost his job causing financial difficulties
4. She was upset but then her grandmother explained the importance of helping family members in need.
5. Tenzing's father helps in cleaning the house, taking care of our small vegetable garden and other household chores. Often, he helps in preparing food for the entire family.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. Hints:
a. Fulfilling responsibilities given by the family
b. Attaching more importance to family's interest than own personal interest
c. Ensuring that each family member is given due respect.
2. Hints:
Agree as problems can come to anyone. In a

family one needs to focus on a bigger goal (Students to provide other relevant arguments)

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1. Suggested ideas:

Mother being unwell, who shall manage the house?

Father being out of town, who shall take care of things to be brought from the market?

How elder siblings shall take care of younger siblings in the absence of parents?

2. Hints: (Suggested drawings)



HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

Format of informal letter

Letter must include:

What the person means to you?

How this person (family member) has helped in shaping your life in a better way?

Attributes of the family member that you truly admire.

How do you see your relation with this family member in future?

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Helping each other in household chores
Helping each other in times of need
2. In a joint family a number of family members reside under the same roof and it is therefore large in size.
In a nuclear family, generally the parents and their children reside under the same roof and is small in size.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. One member is not loaded with all the responsibilities

- b. The productivity of each member is enhanced.
 - c. Each family member feels respected promoting harmony at home
2. a. Shared responsibilities help in allowing each individual to utilise their time in an effective manner.
 - b. Helps in achieving harmony in the family.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. a. Each contribution helps in celebrating the festival in a joyful manner.
- b. They help in imparting core moral values that pertain to our society.
- c. They inculcate a sense of belonging

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

1. Science: Hints: If one person is loaded with all the roles and responsibilities, he or she is

likely to exhaust at one point of time. This shall lead to imbalance in the family.

2. English: Hints:
 - Core values learnt through traditions
 - How traditions help in creating a sense of collective belonging?
 - Importance of tradition with regard to emotional quotient.
3. Maths- 1:2

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Hints: Pros and Cons of both the families
2. Hints: Showcase shared responsibilities

SDG GOALS

Hints:

- a. Through awareness campaigns
- b. Through street plays

CHAPTER
10

Grassroots of Democracy-I

1. Democracy is a form of government where the government aims at providing maximum benefits to its citizens. It is most commonly defined as –of the people, for the people and by the people.

Direct Democracy	Representative Democracy
In this form of democracy, common people participate directly in the decision-making process.	In this form of democracy, common people elect their representatives through election. These elected representatives takes the decision on the behalf of people.
It is suitable in small countries with less diversity.	Suitable in all countries but preferred in large countries.

Switzerland	India, USA, UK, Germany etc.
Make citizens more active towards their duty and responsibilities. The citizens keep a direct check on the functioning of the government.	Decisions are taken by expert in respective fields. It saves time and resources.

2. The three organs of the government are:
 - Legislature: This organ is responsible for framing laws for the running of the government and country or state. (The Parliament)
 - Executive: This organ executes the rules and laws (Civil servants like IAS and IPS officers) which are made by the legislatures.

Judiciary: This organ is responsible for upholding the constitutional laws and solve disputes. (District Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court)

3. India is a vast country and is extremely diverse in many forms. The existence of the three tiers of the government enhances the efficiency of the government and delivery of services, as each tier has different set of roles and responsibilities.
4. The central government was responsible for the following:
 - a. Implement the Lockdown
 - b. Arranging quarantine and isolation centres
 - c. Providing testing facilities

The state/ local government was responsible for the following:

- a. Ensuring that all norms of the lockdown are followed
- b. Coordinating with the Central government for ensuring maximum protection of the citizens against the virus.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. house | 2. name |
| 3. Missile | 4. people |
| 5. First | |

B. Match the following

1. d. 2. e 3.a 4.b . 5 c

C. State true/false.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False |
| 3. True | 4. False |

Explanation: Local Governments are responsible for handling issues at the grassroot level

5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. b. Rule by the people

Explanation: In a democracy, people elect their representative. These representatives then frame laws for the general public.

2. b. Representatives or elected officials
3. b. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)
4. c. Voting for a picnic location
5. b. Active participation of ordinary citizens in decisions that impact them

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Following are the three levels of government in India:

Central Government: The central government takes decisions which are of national importance like foreign affairs, defence, management of railways.

ii. **State Government:** The state government look after the state specific need like law and order through police.

iii. **Local Government:** This level of the government addresses local issues like garbage and sanitation, primary health etc.

2. The Government of India's motto, for example, is Satyameva Jayate, which means "Truth alone triumphs".

3. The Prime Minister of India

4. If the flood is minor, local authorities can manage the situation. If it affects multiple towns and villages, the state government will step in, sending rescue teams.

5. It means, in our case, that the President of India and the Governor of a State are not the actual executive heads. They do have certain powers under special circumstances, but normally do not interfere in the affairs of the Central or State government.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. If it is not too severe, the local authorities may be able to deal with it. If it involves several towns and many villages, the State Government will step in and send rescue teams to help affected people. But if it's a massive storm affecting vast areas, the Central Government may also come to help by sending relief supplies, the army, etc.

2. A voting can be held in the class to decide the date of the exhibition.

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1. Hints:

Central Government	State Governments	Local Bodies
Income Tax	Sales Tax	Tax on properties
Service Tax	Stamp Duty	Octroi
Customs duties	State Excise	Tax on Markets
Central Excise	Land Revenue	User Charges for utilities like water supply, drainage, etc.
Sales Tax	Duty on Entertainment	
	Tax on Professions & Callings	

2. Hints:

- Arranging rescue teams
- Arranging for funds
- Managing public panic

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

- Elected representatives
- Sharing of power
- Framing laws that benefit the maximum people

(Students can share additional ideas)

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

- It helps in ensuring that power is not concentrated in the hands of a few individuals.
 - Elected representatives will aim at framing laws aimed at benefitting the maximum population.
- Legislature: This organ is responsible for framing laws for the running of the government and country or state. (The Parliament)

Executive: This organ executes the rules and laws (Civil servants like IAS and IPS officers) which are made by the legislatures.

Judiciary: This organ is responsible for upholding the constitutional laws and solve disputes. (District Courts, High Courts and

the Supreme Court)

There is separation of powers among the three organs of the government. This ensure that each organ of the government is kept a check upon and each organ functions effectively.

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

- Active participation ensures free and fair elections.
 - People are well aware of their rights and duties.
 - Laws are made considering the diversity.
- Holding regular discussions
 - Ensuring a non-biased discussion

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

- The Central government
- To ensure that people follow them and no life is threatened.
- By following the laws

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

- Science: Hints: By providing a structured framework for behaviour, Through these clear boundaries are set. Establishing consequences for violations. Thus preventing chaos and maintaining

a relatively stable social order, much like how natural laws govern the balance of ecosystems in the environment.

2. English: Hints:

It ensures fairness and equality

A harmonious society is an important aim of a democracy.

3. Maths- 436,500,000

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Hints:

DEMOCRACY	DICTATORSHIP
Elected representatives	Non-elected
People possess the powers	Rulers possess the powers

Believes in equality	Believe in hierarchy
Encourages freedom of thought and expression	Freedom of this type is mostly curtailed

2. Hints:

a. If there is imbalance the entire nation will be in a chaotic situation.

b. The general public, mostly the under privileged will suffer the most.

c. People will be deprived off basic facilities.

SDG GOALS

Hints:

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

a. Promoting equality

b. Ensuring welfare of the public through various schemes and programmes

CHAPTER

11

Grassroots of Democracy-II

1. The three levels are:

Gram Panchayat— at village level, Block Panchayat/Panchayat

Samiti/Mandal Parishad—at the block level

Zila Parishad—District level.

The Key Functions are The Gram Panchayat:

- Providing healthcare, sanitation and education facilities
- Providing clean water, collection and disposable of garbage and maintaining sanitation in the village.

Block Panchayat / Panchayat Samiti / Mandal Parishad:

Prepare developmental plans and collect details across Gram Panchayats

Zila Parishad: Make development plans for the entire district.

2. Hints::

Follow format of a formal letter

Elaborate the problem and its consequences- (The number of plastic bags lying on the roadside has been increasing day by day. It has become a serious threat to health and environmental to people and animals alike) Expected solutions.

3. A member of the Gram Panchayat must possess qualities like; honesty, hardworking, impartial, quick thinker, visionary and emphatic.

4. There may be several options to solve the issue of crossing the highway:

- Appoint guard to help children cross the road.
- Halting traffic for 10 minutes for children to cross the highway.
- Making a pedestrian crossing.
- Constructing a subway or an underpass

Since the matters are concerning with Highway (State or National Highway), the

Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat along with the Principal of the school can forward this issue at the Block level. The Block level officer can take up this issue with the administrative head of the Zila parishad who can coordinate with state government to solve this issue.

Students can raise this issue through school authorities by making poster, writing letter and raising awareness

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. district, block and village
2. Sarpanch' or 'Pradhan
3. voters
4. Hiware Bazar
5. block level

B. Match the following

1. d. 2. a 3.e 4.b . 5 c

C. State true/false.

1. False
2. True

Explanation: Dnyaneshwar Kamble is a transgender person who was elected Sarpanch of Tarangfal village in the Solapur district of Maharashtra in 2017

3. False

Explanation:

The Panchayati Raj system operates at three levels or tiers: village, block, and district levels (from bottom to top). These institutions collectively handle a wide range of responsibilities that impact nearly every aspect of life- including agriculture, housing, road maintenance, water resource management, education, healthcare, social welfare, and cultural activities.

4. False

Explanation: The Panchayat has built compound walls for schools to make them safer for children. To ensure that students get hygienically cooked midday meals, the Gram Panchayat has constructed kitchens in the schools. It is for these efforts that

Sangkhu Radhu Khandu has been declared a child-friendly Gram Panchayat.

5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. b. Handle local governance issues like education, roads, and water supply
2. c. Sarpanch
3. b. Tarangfal
4. d. Patwari
5. a. Children's Parliament

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Panchayat system, also known as Panchayati Raj, is a form of self-government. Panchayats play a vital role in addressing local issues, promoting development and ensuring that the benefits of government schemes reach the grassroots level.
2. Each Gram Panchayat elects a head or president called the 'Sarpanch' or 'Pradhan'.
3. Vandana Bahadur Maida
4. Children express their ideas and opinions on matters that concern their wellbeing.
5. To overcome the problem of gender discrimination, one-third of seats are reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj system.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. Hints:

Hold a discussion

Be a keen listener

Approach the higher authorities concerned

2. Hints:

Creating awareness campaigns on the importance of education

Be in regular touch with the local authorities to ensure administrative facilities are provided.

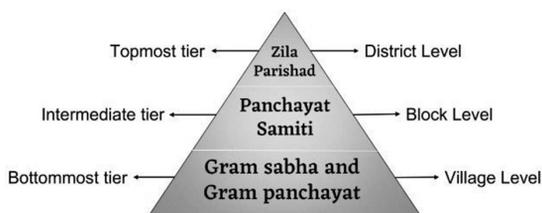
ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1. Hints:

Poster highlighting the common issues at the grassroot level and the role of Sarpanch in resolving these

2. Hints:

Three Tier System of Panchayati Raj



HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

- Define portfolios like class discipline, class infrastructure, daily attendance, etc
- Conduct a voting for electing representatives for each portfolio
- Discuss common issues faced by the class and possible solutions
(Students can share additional ideas)

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

- Health and sanitation
 - Agriculture
 - Schools
- Gram Panchayat:**

Collection of local taxes

Maintenance of village infrastructure

Implementation of rural development schemes

Panchayat Samiti:

Monitoring and supervising Gram Panchayat activities

Facilitating inter-village coordination

Planning and budgeting for block-level development projects

Zila Parishad:

Preparing comprehensive district development plans

Allocating funds to Panchayat Samitis

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

- People feel respected as their issues are addressed. This inculcates a sense of collective belonging.
 - Most of the population in India still resides in villages. If the roots of the nation are not strong enough, democracy is likely to fail
 - Citizens understand the importance of active participation
- A true leader refutes societal norms that are formed from a prejudice.
 - If the leader is fair in his conduct, he / she will always be liked by the general public.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

- addressing the issue and allocating the funds towards solving the problem
- When people participate, solutions are designed keeping the interest of maximum public.
- Decentralization in governance is the transfer of power and decision-making from the central government to local governments. Here local government was allowed to take decision for the benefit of the villagers.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

- Science:

Hints: Ensuring proper use of water, implementing water conservation techniques

- English:

Hints:

The task handling skills of a women

How a female is an all-rounder

- Maths- $200 \times 10,000 = 2,000,000$

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

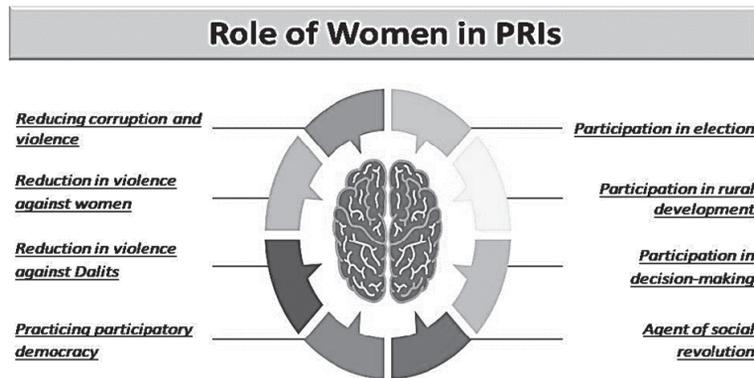
- Hints:

Common issues faced by the people

How many issues have been addressed so far

Effectiveness of solutions imparted

2. Hints:



SDG GOALS

Hints:

- Promoting equality
- Ensuring welfare of the people at the grassroot level through various schemes and programmes
- Coordinating with higher authorities to ensure supply of basic public facilities

CHAPTER

12

Grassroots of Democracy-III

- Reporting to elders
 - Contact local authorities through helpline numbers
 - Collect evidence of the problem and share it with the concerned authorities.
- Hints:
 - Role of person in the body
 - How do you address issues?
 - Whom do you approach if providing solution is beyond your control?
 - How can young minds support municipal bodies?
 - What are your plans to make your ward the best area?
- All opinions to be heard and addressed.
 - Earliest solutions to the issues
 - Regular supply of clean water
 - Proper infrastructure
 - Some cultural activities on important event days
- Addresses public opinions
 - Is non-judgemental / unbiased
 - Tolerant towards diversity
 - Citizen centric
 - Conducive environment for all
- Similarities:
 - Both the panchayati raj system and urban local governments are forms of decentralised for local areas like villages and cities respectively.
 - Members are chosen through elections held after five years.
 - One-third seats are reserved for women.Differences:

- a. Panchayati Raj is a three- tier system looking at the need of people in rural areas, whereas urban local bodies are either single or two-tier structure looking at the administration of urban areas.
- b. The resources available for Panchayati bodies are less as compared to urban bodies.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Active
3. Municipal Council
4. Urban local bodies
5. Madras

B. Match the following

1. e, 2. d, 3. a, 4. b, 5 c

C. State true/false.

1. False 2. True
3. True 4. False
5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. b. Construction of your House
2. b. Municipal Corporation
3. b. Municipal Council
4. c. They help address community issues.
5. b. Reporting issues like water leaks promptly.

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Local government structures in urban areas are called 'urban local bodies'. These are decentralised which means that they have a direct say on how their areas are managed or the issues they face instead of being operated under a central authority
2. Between 1 and 10 lakhs, the highest body is a Municipal Council (also called 'Nagar Palika').

3. Thus, Urban local bodies are responsible for a wide range of functions:

- i. Maintaining infrastructure, like roads and public spaces
- ii. Overseeing garbage collection and disposal
- iii. Managing burial grounds.
- iv. Monitoring the implementation of government schemes.
- v. Collecting local taxes and fines.
- vi. Participating in the planning for the economic and social development of the area

4. Active citizen participation is important for the effective functioning of urban local bodies so that the bodies can get regular feedback of the work done by them. This helps local bodies measure their success and devise strategies accordingly.

5. Madras Corporation, which is now the Greater Chennai Corporation, is the oldest municipal institution in India.

It was established on September 29, 1688. The East India Company issued a charter and made the town of 'Fort St. George' and the surrounding areas into a corporation. It started levying taxes in 1792.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. Hints:

- a. Ensuring daily collection of garbage
- b. Ensuring proper segregation of garbage
- c. Establishing health centres if needed
- d. Establishing chemist shops that sell medicines at reasonable rates

2. Hints:

- a. Cleanliness of class
- b. Class discipline
- c. Helping academically weak students

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1. Hints:



2. Hints:



HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:

- Qualities of a good student
- Leadership qualities

- Contributions made for the development of the class

(Students can share additional ideas)

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

- Voice public opinion
 - Approach higher authorities when needed
- Proper disposal of waste
 - Practice 3R'S
- Educate themselves and others about responsible waste disposal

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

- More diverse opinions can be presented.
 - Policies designed will be after much deliberation.
 - A more responsive and effective government is likely to be established.
- Citizens are directly involved in decision making.
 - Diverse perspectives are brought to the government.
 - Community's interest are well articulated

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

- Ensuring proper disposal of the garbage
- Rapidly growing waste generation due to population density,
 - Lack of infrastructure for collection and treatment
 - Limited landfill space
 - financial constraints for managing waste effectively

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

- Science: Hints: Waste segregation, Regular collection of garbage, recycling
Rainwater harvesting techniques
- English: Hints:
 - Urban Local Body (ULB) plays a crucial role in managing a city's essential services

b. Focus on developing infrastructure for providing healthcare, sanitation, education, and varied services.

c. ensuring public safety through initiatives like street patrols and disaster preparedness

d. Students to write 1-2 lines about each service showed in the picture

3. Maths- 5000

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Hints::

a. Ensuring health and sanitation facilities

b. Providing various services on request

c. Providing online services

2. Hints:

a. Apprise the concerned authorities about problems faced by the residents

b. Important role in decision-making

c. Effective decision making

SDG GOALS

Hints:

a. Opinions/ concerns regarding varied groups is heard.

b. Active participation in decision making

CHAPTER

13

The Value of Work

1. Economic activities lead to income generation while non-economic activities don't.

2. People are involved in various economic activities like agriculture, trade, construction, teaching, etc.

3. Community service activities are highly valued because they contribute to the welfare of the society. The activities carried out strengthen community bonds, address social needs, and improve quality of life. Volunteers and community service workers help the deprived, promote social cohesion, and often take up issues that are not addressed through economic activities. Their efforts enhance social responsibility and create a positive impact on the community, making their contributions invaluable.

4. People are generally compensated in the following ways:

a. Salary: These are regular monthly payments made to employees for their work. For example, a teacher receives a monthly salary.

b. Wages: Payment based on hours worked or tasks completed. For example, a construction worker is paid per hour or project.

c. Commission: This is a share of payment received by performing a sales or business transactions. For example, a life insurance agent earns a commission on sales.

d. Profit: Earnings from running a business, after deducting expenses. For example, a shop owner makes a profit from selling goods.

e. Fees: Payments for professional services. For example, a lawyer charges a fee for legal advice or representation.

TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. money 2. Fees 3. salary

4. chair 5. Non-economic

B. Match the following

1. e, 2. c, 3. a, 4. b, 5 d

C. State true/false.

1. False

Explanation: Non-economic activities are

carried out of some love and respect and do not generate any wealth.

2. True 3. True 4. False
5. True

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. A lawyer charging a fee for services
2. b. Payment made in the form of goods or services
3. b. Economic activities involve money or wealth
4. c. Parents assisting their children with schoolwork
5. c. Cleaning a local park as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Economic activities are intended towards generation some income or wealth. Non-economic activities on the other hand are done out of love and respect.
2. Arjun's mother helps unemployed women to learn a skill that will help them become economically independent.
3. Payment in kind is a done in the form of some resource instead of being paid in cash. This acts as an encouragement for the employee to work hard. For eg: A farmer being given a portion of crops.
4. Volunteers often help in addressing issues pertaining to health, sanitation, water shortage, education for the deprived etc. They help those who are not aware of their rights so as to give them a good life.
5. Non-economic are carried out of love, care, or gratitude, such as parents cooking for their family or people volunteering in the community.

For example, volunteering and selfless service, like the work done at community kitchens (langars) or in local clean-up drives. These kind of activities strengthen a sense of community and responsibility. Through these activities one understands why is it important to give back to the society and how each individual's contribution is

necessary for establishing a harmonious society.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. Hints:
 - a. Economic activities: Working parents-earn income-help family lead a good life with regard to materialistic pleasures
 - b. Non-economic activities: Parents and children taking care of each other. Helping each other in times of need.
2. Hints:
 - a. Goods made for comfort
 - b. Building structures that help in carrying a single or varied activities under a single roof
 - c. Volunteering helps in inculcating a sense of compassion and responsibility.

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1. Hints: (Suggested drawings)
(Image path: <https://plutuseducation.com/blog/economic-activities-and-non-economic-activities/>)
2. Hints:
Planning and Execution layout

HOTS ACTIVITY

- Hints:
- a. Ensuring that most people are employed
 - b. Holding community service programmes
 - c. Helping farmers
- (Students can share additional ideas)

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Economic activity: People employed in a factory receive a salary.
2. Community Participation (Non-economic)

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

- Hints:
1. Arjun's mother helps her father at their shop when the kids leave for school. She teaches unemployed women how to make bags on the weekends for free. Arjun's sister works at a grocery store and then cooks

for the family members when she returns home.

We learn skills like:

Multitasking

Compassion

Care

2. a. Paid work is important as it generates income which is necessary for economic growth.
b. Unpaid work (non-economic activity) helps in inculcating values of love, compassion, respect, etc. that are necessary for establishing harmony in the society.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. a. Generate more employment opportunities
b. reward and recognition for non-economic activities
2. a. A doctor providing medical services at a clinic; Non-economic activity: Volunteering at a community health fair to educate people about preventative healthcare.
b. A teacher teaching at school and offering free of cost tuitions to underprivileged children.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

1. Science: Hints: Pollution, Soil erosion, Keeping a check on construction activities
2. English: Hints:

- a. Names of some non-economic activities
- b. Why non-economic activities are important

c. How do non-economic activities help in creating a harmonious society

3. Maths- 14,000

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Hints:

a. People involved in economic activities: like teacher, author, farmer, chef, etc.

b. People involved in non-economic activities: cooking food for the family, washing clothes of family members, helping parents clean the house, etc.

2. Hints:

a. Old age India

b. Red Cross

c. Smile Foundation

SDG GOALS

Hints:

Economic Activities:

a. Creating employment opportunities

b. Improving standards of living

c. Accelerating economic growth

Non-economic activities

a. Inculcates a sense of responsibility

b. Establishing a harmonious society

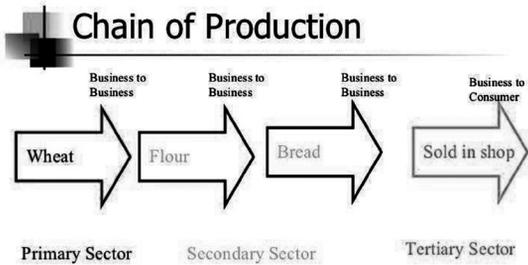
CHAPTER

14

Economic Around Us

1. The primary sector includes all those activities that directly depend on natural resources.: agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing etc. ,
The secondary sector companies are those that are involved in manufacturing, construction and processing.
2. Secondary sector needs transport to procure raw materials and supply finished goods to the market.
Eg: Dairy products being processed and brought to the consumer
Wool being converted into cloth and brought to the consumer

3.



TIME FOR EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. service
2. control
3. Pasteurization
4. Tribhuvandas Patel
5. trees

B. Match the following

1. c. 2. e 3.d 4.b . 5 a

C. State true/false.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option.

1. c. To provide services supporting primary and secondary sectors
2. b. Transportation of goods
3. c. Exploitation by middlemen
4. b. Pasteurisation
5. c. Collective decision-making

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Yes, economic and non-economic activities are interdependent, as even though non-economic activities do not generate any income, they still rely on the economic system to function and provide the means to engage in them.
2. Agriculture Dairy farming
3. To convert raw material into usable items
4. All those economic activities that provide support to people involved in primary and secondary activities are a part of the tertiary activities. For example: Transport services provided to bring fruits and vegetable to various areas.

5. Nandini from Karnataka, Mother Dairy from Delhi-NCR, Aavin from Tamil Nadu, Vijaya from Andhra Pradesh, Kevi from Nagaland

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTION

1. Hints:

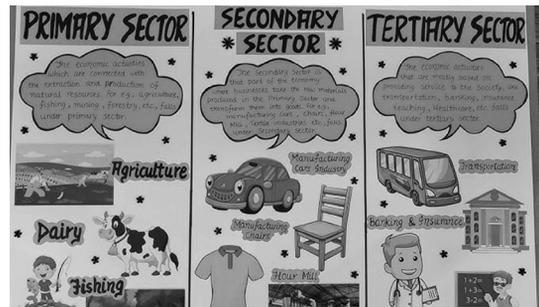
Lead to large scale unemployment
The Secondary sector

2. Hints:

Preparing the fibre	Pulping
Refining	Forming
Pressing	Drying
Bleaching	Coating
Cutting and Packaging	Printing of text
Binding	

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

1. Hints: (Suggested drawings)



2. Hints:

Person waking up in a house built by a man belonging to the secondary sector
Travels to work in a bus- Tertiary sector
Works on a dairy farm- Primary sector

HOTS ACTIVITY

Hints:



PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Farming. Primary sector. Fruits and vegetables
2. Secondary sector. Convert raw material into manufactured goods

VALUE AND LIFE SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Hints:

1. a. Creating employment opportunities
b. Help them understand their skill set.
To be independent enough in performing a task.
2. Promotes sustainability
Avoid over exploitation
Using recycled products, Minimising wastage of natural products

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1. As a cooperative, the farmers were able to buy and sell milk as a group, taking care of the entire operation of milk collection, processing and distribution themselves. This gave them freedom from being

exploited by the middle men and take control of their financial freedom.

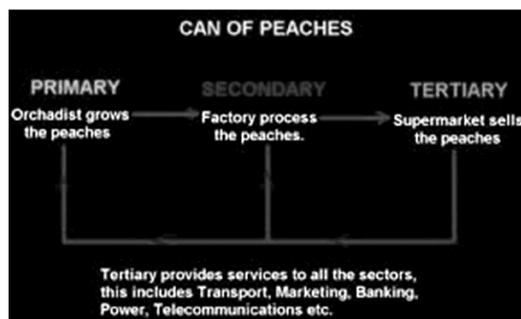
2. Cows being mulched – Primary sector
Milk being processed into various products- curd, cheese, etc- Secondary sector
Milk and other products being transported across the country- Tertiary sector

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

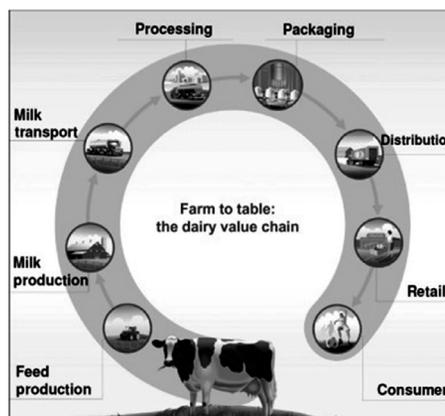
1. Science: Pasteurization helps preserve milk by heating it to a specific temperature for a set time, which effectively kills harmful bacteria that can cause spoilage and disease, thus extending the shelf life of the milk while ensuring its safety for consumption
2. English: Hints:
 - a. Each sector needs support of the other
 - b. To avoid exploitation of workers
3. Maths- 55.3 lakhs

SUGGESTED PROJECT IDEAS

1. Hints: (Referred image for writing the report)



2. Hints: (Image for reference)



SDG GOALS

Hints:

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

This goal focuses on promoting inclusive

and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all, which directly relates to the activities of businesses and industries across various economic sectors

